

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING
IEALOUSIES
BETWEENE
KING and PARLIAMENT,
With their causes and cures.

Raptim Scripta



LONDON.
Printed for John Rothwell 1642.

SOME
OBSERVATIONS
CONCERNING
FEALOUSIES

BETWEEN
KING AND PARLIAMENT
AND THEIR CAUSES AND RIGHTS

Robertus Scripsit



LONDON:
Printed for John Royston 1642.



Rapine Scripta

OCCASIONAL RESVLTS

OR

EMERGENCIES.

I. *The Jealousie.*

Here is a Reciprocall Jealousie, which is the spring to all the evil that I know: there are many other causes which are looked at, but they are subordinate, not Supreme. This jealousy is both in King and Parliament, the first suspects to much change in Religion, and state on the right hand, the left feares too much alteration on the left, and hence it is that the designs of both flew into this channell of prevention and anticipation in the Acts of the Militia, and Commission of Array; now these preventions are misinterpreted and misrepresented, but not on the same grounds nor in the same degrees, the King calls them preventions preparations to Warre, and beginnings of Hostility: they recriminate not lesse to him, and while they skirmish and embroyle their pens thus in Remonstrances and Declarations, they raise such a dust and Clouds of scruples and doubts, as troubles the eyes of common judgments, who being prin-

A-17 p^{am}
S693 XP

cipled towards both, are desirous to decline neither; now for the Parliament they being all Men of publique engagements and fortunes in the Common-wealth, how is it probable their preparations should be hostile or offensive? For that were to be destructive to the things, they desire to preserve and can rationally reason be thus intoxicated? and universall judgement thus reversed.

The mistaken Grievance.

THE Kingdom being much exhausted by the Ministers to the Prerogative, and the Parliament taking the administration at rebound and at second hand, it comes to passe that every legall and Parliamentary imposition weighes as heavy as any arbitrary or illegall payment, so as the Parliament, to their weake disadvantage, were forced to commit a grievance in redressing them, and the commonalty are so insensible heere, that they measure all Legallity and priviledge by their present expence. So as there is no more remaining, but that hereafter the grand Delinquents, both in Court & State be confiscated for the publike ease and advantage.

A Conjecture on the successe of the present Preparation by the Parliament.

What shall hinder the successe, I demand in a modest inquiry. Shall any Popular uncertainty? No.

For though the Spirits of a multitude be volatile and revolting, yet that divine concurrence which hath quickened them already, can as easily fix preserve and continue them; and the same power, can enlarge it selfe, and bring in more at pleasure, being confined to no number, time, or other circumstance.

cumstance, and it is alwayes in holy Story, that Heaven never drawes so many Forces into the field as at Evening, and his assistance is ever late, and yet ever soone enough.

Shall our Sinnes? *No.*

For if the decree find out a number of righteous proportionable to it selfe; though not to the unrighteous, (who are ever too many) yet such number shall stop a judgement, and perswade Justice; as appears in Gods discourse with *Abram*, now our number is encreased in the Kingdom. Reformation hath got ground both in State, and Parliament, and the returne of our Consciencious Brethren, strengthens the Spirituall force too.

Shall want of preparations?

No.

Have wee not the Grand advantages of power in our hands the Navy and Magazine of the Kingdom, which are in the power and vertue of God, strong habiliments, are not the Forces too of such whom their owne inclinations presse to the Warrel, not violenced by a Royall authority, and are not those motions ever strongest and longest which are most naturall and intrinsic.

Shall feare of success? *No.*

Are not our principles divine and sound, Royall and Legal, did our Brethren of *Scotland* faile of their accomplishment, and are wee not as consanguineous with them in our maxims, as our times and constitution of State will allow: and are they not Nationally covenanted in our prosperity and ruine?

Shall any feare of the former conquest of Prerogatives? *No.*

For they that can wisely discern times and things, know that the prerogative hath passed its meridian in most christian States.

A 2

The Truth

never shall I be able to find it in any other place, and his

The Trust

MEE thinks the miseries of that kingdom of *Ireland* should Arbitrate the differences of this, and wee should not spend time now in blowing our own sparkes, for quenching our Neighbours fire: the King saies the Parliament will loose that Kingdom for not complying, and such a complying as he propounds, may loose this, but if *Ireland* may be saved on a fiduciary condition, that is if the King will but trust with them their desires, and demands, and sure it is but just and reasonable to trust those a while: who have for so many Yeares reposed all in the hands of his Prerogative, nor have any former Delinquencies rendered them yet incapable: nor have yet prerogative or Liberte miscarried in their trusts, and therefore such carefully suspensions, is like a trial and arraignment before a Crime or Transgression: to enquire how true or false they be.

The Necessary Trouble

IT is no wonder if the universall corruptions of times and manners bring with it no little trouble, and commotion in the redresse, it is impossible that the removal of rivetted evil should be without some disturbance, are Dyables cured without strong operations? are there any cleanings and detections without some motion? and those that had rather enjoy their former condition, how bad-soever without Reformation with some trouble, are such flat and drowfie Spirits, as are looth to rise from their pillow, they have slept on so long, though to have it better composed for their ease heereafter.

The Parliaments refused.

They say all things are worse since parliaments began, Laws and Religion more out of order and nothing done: what an Engine is

(3)

time is this? to hold their hands, and aske why they would be not to stand in their way and aske why they should be so? but howe ver in all seasons of agitations, and in the intestine of Reformation, the legislative power is alittle withdrawn, and required into advices and counsells, and the administrations is then of necessity more incomplete. We know when *Abner* withdrew to the Mount to receive Laws, the people were even then out of order, and began to murmur.

*The danger of Preparations both Royall, and
Parliamentary.*

THe King raises force, and the Parliament, and both for securing the Kingdom, and yet such is the nature of these kind preparations, as they appear with no less danger, then for as money, and we foresee what may perish by the means that preserves it: Like the patient who looks so much on the Cord, all while he makes his remedy his disease: but what contradiction are we in, when while we do not prepare, we are in danger, and while we do, we create one; for how easie it is to perswade a people into that which they come prepared for, and how soone may the Trumpet mistake, betwixt the accent of peace and War: and if the sword be once drawn, I scarce ever knew it so wise and moderate, as to distinguish betwixt destruction and vindication; betwixt ruine and right.

No Warre.

THe King protects for his rights and the Parliaments, and the Parliament for his and their own, and for this defence are all preparations, so as I conceive, they are agreed and know not; this is *Accommodation* in a riddle, and *Passification* in a mist, and providence seemes to over-rule them into union and confederation whether they will or no, so that if any hostility spring

spring from this, it must needs prove against a third party, who is the enemy and incendiary to both, and reserved for discovery in due time, and for their preparations.

Not are the combustions of these times in such full parallel to the former: formerly the Peage and Prerogative was the contending parts, now it is more universal, a whole Parliament and a Prerogative; before it was only Civill liberties and priviledges, now it is Spirituall and Divine, which enriches the distemper, and engages Heaven more in the Vindication.

Adde to this, the successe of the Lord of *Warwick* in the Fleet, that of Sir *John Rotham* in Hull, the two principalls, and strengths, *rebus sic stantibus*; and this is arguing *winners ad majus* from allest successe to a larger, from providence in the abridgement, to providence in a volume.

Shall the Revolting and departing of peers? No, for the peers are not now of such power as formerly, it being the policy of later times to cast so much shadow on them as should keep them coole from inflaming into the distemper of their predecessors, and we know too, *Calvus* successe began not to enlarge, till his number began to grow lesse.

FINIS.

No more.

He King protects for his rights and the Parliaments, and the Parliament for his and their own, and for his defence are all preparations to set conceive, they are a need and I have not; this is a contradiction in a riddle and a confusion in a mist, and I provide to leave to others to over-throw them in union and confusions, whether they will or no, to that it may be fully trying.

